

From the Albany Journal.
Mark who are the Disunionists.—Every one of them is a Democrat.

On the 6th of December, Mr. Iveson, a Democratic Senator from Georgia, said:

"The South can take care of herself. We will be prepared to defend ourselves even at the sacrifice of the Union."

On the same day, Mr. Clark, a Democratic Representative from Missouri, said:

"The Union cannot exist if the recommendations in the circular (that is to circulate Helper's book) were carried out."

On the 7th Mr. Chesnut, a Democratic Senator from South Carolina, said:

"The South cannot preserve the Union. It does not behoove her in her down-trodden and feeble condition."

On the same day Mr. Pryor, Democratic Representative from Virginia, said:

"The Representatives of the South will never consent that the creature and champion of the Republican party shall take possession of the Speaker's chair."

On the 8th, Mr. Moore, Democrat, of Alabama, said:

"If the Republican party could be defeated the Union would be preserved; but if such a party should succeed the sooner the Union is dissolved the better."

On the same day Mr. Davis, Democratic Representative from Mississippi, said:

"Seward is a traitor and deserves the gallows."

On the 10th, Mr. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, said:

"I would not say if any particular man should be elected President, I would immediately favor a dissolution of the Union."

On the same day, Mr. Curry, Democrat, of Alabama, said:

"If the North elected Seward or Chase, or any other member of the Republican party on the sectional platform, such an election was to be the destruction of every tie that binds the confederacy together." [Applause by the Democrats.]

On the 13th, Senator Clay, Democrat of Alabama, said:

"I will say that if Alabama be not recalcitrant to State pride and political integrity, she will never submit to your (Republican) authority."

Again he said:

"Unless she and all the Southern States, except three, are not faithful to the pledges they have given, will never submit to your Republican domination in this Government."

Again he said:

"I repeat, by the unanimous action of Legislatures and Conventions the Southern States, except three, have pledged themselves to dissolve the Union upon the prohibition of slavery in the Territories."

On the same day, Senator Gwin, Democrat of California, said:

"There is another reason why the Southern States should prepare for a dissolution of the Union; the Republican party has triumphed in almost every State on the Atlantic borders."

Again he said:

"In my opinion it is impossible for a Republican President to administer the Government over a Slave-holding State."

On the 14th, Mr. McRae, Democrat, of Mississippi, said:

"If the Union was not made, I would not make it."

On the 15th, Mr. Vallandigham, Democrat, of Ohio, said:

"I hold to one Union, one Constitution, one Destiny, which could not be fulfilled except by the immediate total and unconstitutional destruction of the Republican party."

On the same day, Mr. Crawford, Democrat, of Georgia, said:

"The whole matter (with the South) resolved itself into the question of Slavery and Union."

Again he said:

"It is the sentiment of every Democrat on this floor from Georgia, that they never would submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President."

On the 16th, Mr. Bonham, Democrat, of South Carolina, said:

"I say without hesitation, that on the election of Mr. Seward, or any other man who indorses, proclaims or holds the sentiments declared by Mr. Seward, I would favor immediate Disunion; and I think I speak the sentiments of my entire State."

Every one of the authors of these treasonable threats, it will be observed, is a Democrat. If anybody can point out a single Republican who has uttered such atrocious sentiments or who does not heartily rebuke them, we will thank them to do it.

And yet this Democratic party, whose leaders are thus abetting and threatening Disunion, pretends to be pre-eminently the union-saving party! Let them crush the traitors in their own ranks, instead of slandering their neighbors, and the Union will be safe enough!

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The number of railroad accidents in the United States in 1859, by which life was lost, was 79; killed 129, wounded 411. This does not include accidents caused by the carelessness of travelers themselves. During the last seven years the number of lives lost by railroad accidents has been as follows:

Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
1853	133	234
1854	193	186
1855	142	116
1856	143	195
1857	126	130
1858	82	119
1859	79	129
Total	903	1109

Attention is directed to the Advertisement headed "Men Wanted" in another column.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC:

Thursday Morning, January 19, 1860.

Congress.

The House remains yet unorganized, the nearest vote to the election of a Speaker lacking three of a majority for Sherman. There appears to be a general inclination on the part of Republican members to adhere to Sherman, as not only being as competent but as commanding as large a number of votes as any other man they can bring forward.

It must now be pretty certain to the Democratic leaders, that they can not secure an organization of Congress. They have tried all their strongest men, and availed themselves of every plausible or possible combination with the Know-Nothings for success. Their fruitlessness is costing the country hundreds of thousands of dollars every week that the useless contest is prolonged. Several millions of dollars are now due mail contractors, and large portions have been for several months. They cannot be paid until an appropriation is made. In view of this state of things some contractors are refusing to longer carry the mail, others are threatening to discontinue unless paid.

The country should note where this responsibility belongs. An election can not take place without the adoption of the plurality rule, and the Democrats will not permit this rule to be adopted. As soon as it is suggested from the Republican side, the Democratic members make motions to adjourn, which are always in order, and resort to all the various well known means of preventing a vote, and of course, delaying the organization.

Why do they Agitate.

Since the President has distinctly announced in his annual message that the slavery question was settled by the Dred Scott decision, why do Democratic Congressmen continue the agitation? If the question is settled, why not allow SHERMAN to be elected Speaker, and go about the legislation of importance to the country? What is the use of staying in Washington weeks and months discussing a settled question? It really seems as if the Democracy were half crazy. Why don't "old Buck," take them in hand, one at a time, and explain to them how the question is settled, and thus stop their foaming and frothing and wasting of time. It seems really curious that the democracy cannot stop discussing such a sectional question so long after it is all settled, and that, too, after having been twice informed of the fact in the messages of the President, himself. Funny—real funny.

Will the Democrats Keep out KANSAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes to that journal as follows:

"It is now understood in political circles that the Democratic majority in the Senate will reject the application of Kansas for admission under the Wyandotte Constitution. The reason to be assigned is an objection concerning the boundary. The Northern members of that party in the House may seek to protect themselves at home by a seeming support, which will be given with the certainty of this foreshadow hostility in the other wing of the Capitol. After their former experience in Kansas, the Administration and its followers might be content to abandon their vindictive resistance to the recognition of its just rights. If they are not satisfied with the past results they are at liberty to repeat the experiment. The country will not fail to discover in this scheme a determined purpose to renew agitation for a political object, since the design is to deny the Opposition and benefit the vote of Kansas in the Presidential election. Let us give them the rope which they seem so anxious to have."

CATAMOUNT KILLED.—The Paw Paw True Northerner states that an animal closely resembling the American panther, but pronounced by many who saw it to be a catamount, was killed about two miles from that village on Friday morning last. It was a female kitten, apparently less than a year old, and had never borne young. The length, from the end of its nose to the root of the tail, was two feet seven inches; the length of leg, measured from the head of the thigh bone to the end of the toes, 19 inches; length of stride 4 feet 7 inches. The weight, although the animal was very poor in flesh, was 25 pounds.

WORDS OF CHEER FROM THE SOUTH.—Amid the cry of Disunion which is continually heard from Southern members, the following sentiments from Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, are truly refreshing:

"I will never, so help me God, consent to destroy the structure under which we live, merely because a man with objectionable political principles should be elected to the Presidency."

* The Lawrence Calamity.

We publish in this issue a condensed account of the late terrible calamity at Lawrence, Mass., by which from 200 to 250 human beings were huried out of the world, either crushed in the ruins or burnt, without a warning of danger. It is horrible to think of. The reason for the disaster is found in the frail structure within whose walls were crowded about eight hundred persons of all ages, but principally under the age of thirty years. It is lamentable to contemplate the cause, and to believe that hundreds of such structures are now being occupied for factories and shops all over the country. Incompetent architects and personal parsimony have introduced a style of buildings, especially in cities, that the strong arm of legislation—the people acting as a whole for the security of all, will be compelled to restrain.

The fall of the Pemberton Mill is not one of those cases in which it can be said with any plausibility that nobody is to blame. They were regarded as of scandalously slight construction when they were built; they have now stood seven years, and those who knew the defects of their construction at first, must have wondered how the walls held together so long. The jarring of the machinery within that period had probably shaken the cement to powder, and the hour at length arrived when the materials could no longer cohere. The proprietors, who could scarcely have failed to know the insecurity of the building, have a heavy responsibility to support—that of the death of more than two hundred people suddenly sent out of the world, and others mangled, maimed and bearing life in pain.

We ask the attention of our readers to the article on our fourth page from the Detroit Advertiser, entitled "Interesting to the People of Michigan." The statistics there given and the contrast drawn between our own and other States, are facts worthy of serious consideration by the citizens of this State. Michigan, in point of climate, natural resources and productiveness of soil is not behind any portion of the Union. Its farmers and merchants thrive, but its mechanics and manufacturers are few and far between, and drive a rather profitless trade. We have no large towns, because we have no towns where manufactures are largely carried on. People do not congregate together merely for the purpose of making a large town. There must be something for them to do—a "call" for labor.

A. M. EASTMAN.—The examination of Eastman, charged with being a participant in the burglary of Carlin's store, on the 28th of October last, was concluded on Monday of this week, by the honorable discharge of the prisoner. The examination was a very tedious affair, the testimony on both sides being very lengthy, that of Stearns and Jones occupying two entire days.

We will here take occasion to remark that it appears to us that many of our contemporaries are getting things somewhat "mixed" in regard to this affair. We notice in several of our exchanges an item stating that J. B. Clarke, Esq., had been arrested, and was under bonds to appear for trial. There is not a word of truth in this report. We do not know how such a story originated, but understand it was done for the purpose of injuring Mr. Clarke professionally. The only connection Mr. C. had with the affair, was as counsel for Mr. Eastman.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1860.—We are in receipt of this popular and useful annual. Its contents are of the usual character. Besides a pretty full showing of the officers of the Government and the usual Election Returns, it contains the admirable political tract, "Land for the Landless," a record of the action of Congress on the Foreign Slave Trade, Historical Sketches of Kansas and the War in Italy, and other interesting matter. Published by H. Greeley & Co., New York. Price, Single copies, 13 cents; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per hundred. For sale by A. N. Alward.

TRIAL OF STEVENS THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENT.—A published note from Andrew Hunter, Prosecuting Attorney of Jefferson County, Virginia, to George Sennott of Boston, states that Aaron Dwight Stevens, the Harper's Ferry insurgent, is to be tried sometime during the winter—perhaps during the present month of January—by the Virginia State authorities, at Charlestown, and not by the United States authorities as at first proposed. The regular term of the Jefferson Co. Court is held in May, but the Legislature has authorized a special session for this purpose. This change in relation to Stevens' trial has probably been made in consequence of the appointment of Senator Mason's Congressional Committee, who, it has been intimated, will summon Dr. Howe, Wendell Phillips and other Northern Abolitionists before them as witnesses.

Another Brutal Outrage upon an Irishman, South.

The Charleston (South Carolina) Mercury of Dec. 31, and the Augusta (Ga.) Dispatch, of two days previous, states that an Irishman named James Crangle, of Columbia, S. C., was seized, imprisoned, tarred and feathered, and then banished, (for uttering anti-slavery sentiments while intoxicated, in Augusta. He has arrived in New York, and the Tribune contains a long and interesting account of his experience, and outrages inflicted upon him, at the South, even before his arrest. He was induced to visit the South, where he took a contract, which was broken by the other party. He sued for damages, and after one-lawyer after another had thrown up the case, he took charge of it himself, and finally obtained a judgment, after several months delay. And he could get no officer to serve the writ of attachment, and was finally cheated out of the whole amount. He positively denies that he was intoxicated, or had ever uttered an anti-slavery sentiment, says that the rumor was set afloat by one of the men against whom he had the execution, for the purpose of avoiding payment. This is the way the Southern chivalry pay their debts and treat Irish laborers!

A Strange Proposition.

At a recent meeting of Slaveholders in Madison Co., Kentucky the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Third. It is resolved, further, that the true policy of Kentucky is to bind together the Domestic tie between slaves and their owners, and to this end they should not only worship the same god, but at the same altar, and that separate negro preachings and ignorant negro preachers should be suppressed by law.

What does this mean? "Bind together the domestic tie" between a man and his chattles! The owner and his "property" "worshipping the same God, and at the same altar!" Is it really true, that negroes, who according to the highest Democratic authority, "have no rights which white men are bound to respect," are the equals of those "white men" in the sanctuary, and before God?

What say Northern Democrats of these things? Will they now go on, and strengthen the "Domestic tie" between them and the negroes, and regard them as their equals? Of course, we shall hear no more about "negro equality," and all that sort of sneers about Republicans!

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN NEBRASKA.

The preserving efforts of the Republicans in the Nebraska Legislature have at last been crowned with success.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., the bill for the abolition of slavery in the Territory was re-introduced in the Council, and passed by a majority of one. It had previously passed the House by a majority of four. It is expected that Gov. Black will veto it.

On the same day the bill providing for a Constitutional Convention passed the House by a considerable majority.

Godey's Lady's Book for February is received, and is emphatically another illustration of what it purports to be—a lady's book. As a periodical for patterns, fashions, and in fact for everything which ladies desire to know, it is assuredly the best magazine published. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3.00 per annum. We furnish it in connection with the Republican for \$2.00, or \$3.50 for both.

HAMILTON ENGINE NO. 1.—The new fire engine for this village was received on Tuesday last. It was taken out and tried on Wednesday morning—but owing to many difficulties, it did not throw as far as we think it capable of. It is from the manufactory of Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., and cost, together with hose and hose-cart the sum of \$1,400.

Eight persons, many of them old residents of the place, were arrested at Jackson, Mich., on Saturday charged with making and circulating counterfeit coin. A large quantity of bogus money, with tools, presses, dies, &c., were found in their possession. They were undoubtedly large operators and belonged to an extensive gang.

Those of our readers who may have a curiosity to see the amount of money that has been expended and paid into the Treasury of this County during the past year, can have an opportunity of doing so by referring to the 3d page of this paper.

Alward, in the Denison Block, has just received a large supply of "Helper's Impending Crisis." He has also received his usual supply of literary, and miscellaneous papers.

NOTICE.—The next Social of the Ladies Universalist Society, will be held at the residence of Mr. David Histed, in Cassapolis, on Wednesday evening, January 25th, 1860.

MRS. CHARLES COMSTOCK, Sec'y.

We are under obligations to Hon. Henry Waldron, M. C., for public documents.

The Calamity at Lawrence.—Incidents of the Disaster.—Description of the Mills, &c., &c., &c.

From the Boston Herald, Jan. 11.

The dreadful calamity which yesterday afternoon cast a gloom over the city of Lawrence has already been detailed with much fullness, but the following fuller account, gathered last night by our own reporters on the spot, will be read with intense interest:

The mill, which was a long brick building 300 feet long by 84 feet wide, was yesterday in full operation, when, at a very few minutes after five o'clock in the afternoon, it fell with a sudden crash, and without hardly a moment's warning, to the ground, burying in its ruins the vast masses of machinery used at the mill, and with this mass of solid iron, and mingled with the beams and brick of the edifice, lay in mangled and groary layers the forms of over four hundred human beings.

As soon as those in the neighborhood could recover from the horrified astonishment into which they were thrown by the disaster, the fire alarm was at once sounded, and the department were soon on the spot. Their services were not, however, required to extinguish any flame, for at this time no fire had broken out.

Without the horror of fire, however, the scene was frightful beyond description. The ruins lay in one confused heap, covering an area of about two acres, and piled up to a height of about thirty feet.

From nearly every hole and crevice in this vast pile, from the top, from the sides, and in fact from every fissure from whence a voice from the inside could make its way, came shrieks for help, groans of anguish, prayers and moanings, and in many, very many cases, the poor sufferers could be distinctly seen, talked to, and even reached by the hand from the outside. Many thus imprisoned were encouraged and sustained by assurances of safety, and in many cases cups of coffee could be, and were, passed down to those below, who, alas! after all this near approach to safety, saw hour after hour pass away, until, at last, the frightful cry of fire, and the greedy licking of the flames as they approached with fearful rapidity, cracking and hissing all over the remains on the ground, told them too plainly that all hope of life was gone.

The fall of the building took place just as the mill was being lighted up, and outside, of course, all was dark. To obviate this difficulty huge fires were made to the leeward of the ruins, and the light thus made lighted up the horrible scene with inexpressible grandeur.

At this time—six o'clock—fifteen hundred persons gathered about the spot, and by the light of the fires the more daring were on top, crawling under the ruins, fixing ropes, and doing all in their power to extricate those within. At the outset their efforts were quite successful. About seventy-five persons, men, women and children, more or less wounded, were taken out, and if recognized, carried home, and if not, taken to the City Hall, which had been converted into a temporary hospital. After the first hour, however, the work becomes much more dangerous, by reason of the fall of timbers as displacements are made, and often the rescued and the rescuer are again in danger of a fresh entombment. We do not learn, however, that any serious accident has befallen any of those who rendered assistance from outside; but still the danger of the attempt deterred many from rendering any help except by standing at a distance and screaming themselves hoarse in giving advice or direction to the more daring spirits who were hot at work.

At one point, when a rope had been fixed to a projecting timber, a call was made to the crowd to take hold and pull with a will, but for a few minutes such was the danger of the attempt—for the beam in falling might engulf all near it—for a few minutes we say, the call was unheeded. Men shuddered and drew back—they would risk much to aid those below, but life was sweet, and the danger great. At this critical juncture, a woman rushed from among the crowd, and during the spectators to follow, seized the rope and attempted to mount the pile of smouldering ruins to clear away with her hands. The example was enough; not a word was said, but strong hands at once drew her back, and then there were no lack of hands to the rope, the beam was drawn out, and at least two sufferers released from the opening thus made.

Besides those thus saved, a large number of operatives, mostly males, who were in the weaving room, which is in the lower story, managed to escape by crawling up from that room through a couple of low windows which were not obstructed. The weaving room was partially saved by a heavy stone floor of the story above, and many in the department were thus saved.

The sights and scenes at this period of the disaster were frightful. One poor girl, alive and fully conscious, was dragged from the east end of the fallen mass, with her left arm torn from the socket, and her body and legs awfully mangled. She was taken to her friends, but could not have survived long. In one place the bodies of three girls were found locked in each other's arms, but quite dead. They could not be removed without mangle the bodies, and, being abandoned for a time, the flames broke out before another attempt was made, and all three perished.

One Irishman was taken out quite unhurt, and his first act was to feel in his pocket, from whence he drew forth a sooty "dudeen," and, seizing a brand from the fire, he lit his pipe and went his way.

Next from the ruins we saw the dead body of a lad, and following him was borne a girl with one of her ankles burned to a crisp. She had been confined by one foot between two beams and only by the utmost exertion was recovered. She was taken home by her friends.

A young girl was released just before the flames burst forth, and in answer to a question stated that she was unhurt. It afterwards appeared that her right arm was badly broken near the wrist.

but in the excitement of the moment, and in the joy of deliverance from a dreadful death, she had not noticed the hurt.

One woman was found with her head jammed between two heavy beams, and pressed so that it was not thicker than the thickness of a hand. It was a sickening sight.

One young girl, whose name we have but do not publish, was confined in a narrow hole surrounded by broken machinery and ragged timber and boards, and succeeded in crushing out into the open air, but when she emerged from the ruins she had scarcely an article of clothing on her person.

Perhaps one of the saddest episodes of the whole calamity was the fate of Mr. Maurice Palmer, who was an overseer in the mill. In the fall he was so embedded in the ruins that he could not be extricated before the fire, and, seeing the dreadful element approaching him, he, in his agony and despair, determined not to be roasted to death, and so drew his pocket knife and cut his throat. He was, however, taken out alive, and would have survived but for the self-inflicted injury. Who, however, can judge the anguish and agony which induced the fearful deed?

Our reporter is told by a gentleman who was early on the spot, that at one point of the ruins he distinguished a female voice crying in distress, and soon another voice answered, "Is that you, Lizzie? Are you hurt?" The reply was a smothered groan, and an appeal to God's mercy in her behalf. Both these girls were afterwards rescued.

Immediately after the dreadful occurrence the City Hall was thrown open, by order of the Mayor, as a hospital for the wounded and a receptacle for the dead.

At seven o'clock this morning, the stairways were thronged by a multitude of people, every one apparently in an agonizing state of suspense to ascertain whether a father, husband, wife or child had been immolated in the awful funeral pyre.

It was a struggle for our reporter to obtain an entrance to the main hall, but by the aid of the city officials he finally succeeded—and the sight was fearful. Stretched on mattresses around the hall were men, women and children, all more or less injured—some dreadfully mangled.

On the right of the entrance, in a small ante-room, were stretched the corpses of thirty-six persons of both sexes, old and young. The bodies were so close together that it was difficult to pass between without treading upon a mangled limb. Feet were crushed—shoulders, arms, legs, bodies, all terribly gashed and mangled. Faces so disfigured that it would be difficult for the most intimate friends to recognize the bodies by the countenances. In the midst of the ghastly throng was to be seen a minister of God carefully scanning each countenance, and we could see a tear drop from his eyes upon more than one of the ghastly dead.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 11.

The Pemberton Mill was chartered in 1853, and the factory was erected soon afterwards. John A. Lowell and Samuel Lawrence were the leading owners. Its size may be inferred from the fact that it contained 600 looms and 30,000 spindles. It was three hundred feet long by eighty-four feet wide. The mill was involved in the failure of Lawrence, Stone & Co., and it was sold by auction late in 1857. It was purchased by Messrs. David Nevins and George Howe for \$300,000. The original cost was \$800,000. The present owners have run it about two years. Mr. J. E. Chase, the agent, who so narrowly escaped with his life, has filled that office with great ability since the mill was erected.

The main building was in the form of a parallelogram, and immediately adjacent to the store-houses of the Washington Mills. It was built of brick, five stories high, and has always been considered one of the finest mills in Lawrence. It had a flat roof, like the Pacific Mills, with an ornate coping. The exterior was of handsome appearance, with very large windows extending through two stories.

Two lines of boarding-houses, now so suddenly deserted, were situated on the opposite side of the canal, in front of the mill, and the operatives were obliged to cross a narrow bridge in going and returning from work. The operatives were mostly girls; a great many of them were of Scotch origin, and were regarded as the most skillful operatives in Lawrence.

The spinning-rooms were high studded, long and narrow, without partitions, and crowded with looms. It is supposed the strength of the mill has been severely tried by the recent introduction of heavy fancy looms. The goods manufactured were principally ties, denims, stripes and fancy cottons, and have always taken the highest rank for superiority and worth. The orders for goods have frequently exceeded the supply. The goods were sold in this city by David Stevens & Co., mostly from samples and ordered from the mill in the quantities desired. They have recently produced several new fancy double and twist cottons, and were taking orders for spring deliveries.

MR. GERRIT SMITH.—The Utica Herald says, this gentleman returned a few days ago to his home in Peterboro, with the assent and under the care of Dr. Gray, the Superintendent of the Asylum. He is very much improved in all respects but is not yet fully restored to health; and the Doctor has prohibited him from receiving visitors, and from giving personal attention to his correspondences. It is hoped that his numerous friends will acknowledge the propriety and necessity of the injunction under which his physician has placed him, and act in accordance to it.

MASONIC.—There will be a special communication of Dowagiac Lodge, No. 10, at their hall, on Monday evening next. By order of W. M.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The impetuous young gentlemen in whose behalf the citizens of Richmond gave such a famous supper, are beginning to think that a good education will serve better than patriotism to bring them patients and fill their pockets. A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

It is a solemn fact that the indignant Virginia doctors are back again—the very fellows who went off in such a rage ten days ago! Not all of them yet; but they are sneaking back in squads of two, three, and half a dozen at a time, careful to avoid a fuss, and seeking to excuse their childish folly by saying they only wanted a holiday frolic.

The Republicans of Rhode Island have appointed the following gentlemen, delegates to the Chicago Convention, from that State:

Delegates at large.—Hon. James F. Simmons, Hon. N. B. Durfee, Benedict Lapham, Henry Staples.

From the Western District.—Simon H. Green, Rowland G. Hazzard.

From the Eastern District.—Benj. T. Eames, R. A. Hazzard, Jr.

Dowagiac Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, }
January 19, 1860. }

FLOUR—\$5.00 at \$4.00 per bbl.
WHEAT—\$1.00 for Red; \$1.10 for White.

CORN—40c.
OATS—30c per bushel.
POTATOES—\$1.25 per bushel.

BEANS—35c per bushel.
HAMS—10c per pound.
BUTTER—14c per pound.

CHICKENS—4c per lb.
TURKEYS—6c per lb.
CHEESE—10c per lb.

LAND—12c per pound.
INDIAN MEAL—\$1.10 per cwt.
HIDES—green, 5c per lb.

HIDES—dry, 11c per lb.
PELTS—7c per lb.
APPLES—Dried, 6c per lb.

EGGS—14c per dozen.
SALT—fine, \$2.00 per bbl; coarse, \$2.50; 20c per sack.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASONIC.

The regular meetings of Dowagiac Lodge, No. 10, F. & A. M., are held at their hall on the first Saturday before full moon of every month.

P. D. BECKWITH, W. M.
S. BOWLING, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meetings of Dowagiac Lodge No. 57, I. O. O. F., are held at their hall on Thursday evening of each week, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Transient brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

R. WATSON, N. G.

HERSHY MICHAEL, Sec'y.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS on the Michigan Central Railroad, on and after Monday, November 14th, will leave Dowagiac as follows:

TRAINS EASTWARD.
Day Express, 10:30 A. M.
Night Express, 11:30 P. M.

TRAINS WESTWARD.
Day Express, 5:40 P. M.
Night Express, 8:40 A. M.

Sunday, Night Express, 8:40 A. M.
There will be a Passenger Car attached to the Way Freight between Marshall and Niles—every other day—going east Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—west Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

R. N. RICE, Gen'l Supt.

THE BENEFactor OF HIS RACE!

THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND!

Herick's Sugar Coated Pills

THE WHOLE WORLD